WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1875.

### RIFLES AT DOLLYMOUNT.

AMERICA AND IRELAND TO-BAY.

GRIGIN OF THE PRESENT MATCH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

NAMES AND SKETCHES OF THE MEN.

The Stake is the Championship of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States Rifle Association-The Distinguished Visitors on the Ground-Sale of Pools in New York-Re-

The New York Tribune of yesterday fur nishes the appended interesting history of the present match, the result of which is looked for with much auxiety by all Americans. We hope

ports from Ireland.

ORIGIN OF THE WATCH. The international rifle match between Ameri-can and Irish riflemen will be abot at Dollymount, mear Dublin, Ireland, to-morrow, beginning at 11 c'clock. This match is the result of the Irish riflemen having won the Eloho champion shield from the English and Scotch riflemen in July. 1873. The successful competitors sought for new adversaries in the United States, and issued a challenge, through Major Leech, dated from Dublin on October 31, 1873. This was accepted on December 20, 1873, by Colonel George W. Wingate, president of the Amateur Rifle Club and ecretary of the National Rifle Association. The challenge required the ranges to be 800, 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards, with rides of American manufacture not exceeding ten pounds weight, w thout sights, hair triggers or artificial rests, and to be shot by native Americans; the Irish team, composed of native Irishmen, to shoot with Dublin made rifles. As the range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor was limited to 1,000 Association at Creedmoor was limited to 1,000 yards, Colonel Wingate informed Major Loech, the captain of the Irish toam, that the match would have to be confined to distances not over that limit, and thus exclusion of 1,107 yards range was accepted by Major Loech, although somewhat reluctantly, in his response of January 10, 1874. On February 13 the match was finally agreed upon. The targets and scoring were to be seconding to the rules of the National Rifle Association, with target 6 feet high, 12 feet wide, the black "bull'seye" to be 3 feet square, burnded by the "center." 6 feet square, the remainder to be the "outer"—the "bull'seye" counting 4 points, the "center"3, and the "outer" 2 points. The American rifles were made at the required weight of ten pounds, with the pail of aired weight of ten pounds, with the pull of trigger at three pounds; but any kind of sight,

The match took place at Creedmoor, September 28,1874, and was won by the American team, which scored 503 to 983, the score of the Irish team. The shooting on this occasion was nearly equal on both sides. The highest score—made by Henry Fulton on the American side—was 171; the lowest was 183. The highest on the Irish side—made by John Rigby—was 183, and the lowest was 184. This match was so closely contested that a second challenge from the Irish riflement was issued. It was promptly accepted by the National Rifle Association and the American Hille Clubs for the American marksmen; but a large amount of correspondence had to take place before the team for the match in Ireland could be settled. On April 3, 1873, the American marksmen, stating the terms upon which the American team could be selected, and the result at the different trial marksmen, stating the terms upon which the American team could be selected, and the result at the different trial marksmen, stating the terms upon which the American team could be selected, and the result at the different trial marksmen, of Gothen, N. Y. Col. John Biddee and G. W. Yale were selected as the team with a 197 to the first with the American team of the place of the feath with the American team of the place of the feath with the American team of the feath of the feath with the American team of the feath of the feath with the American team of the feath of the feath with the American team of the feath of the feath with the American team of the feath of the feath with the American team of the feath of t The match took place at Creedmoor, September

Hopburn by nineteen, his line was only two below his Creedmoor score, and Yale had not reached the number scored by him at three on services. Thus it will be seen that three of the six did not reach the best figures they have made and may yet make, while the other two of the old team have done a great deal better, thus showing that they have improved. Fulunds stores of 171 at Creedmoor and 150 at Dollymount are considered marvels of marksmanship, and but fair to warpant the supposition that he will do no worse to-morrew.

sidered marvels of markemanship, and bid fair to warrant the supposition that he will do no worse to Marrant the supposition that he will do no worse to the Col. C. B. Mitchell of Gra. Shaler's staff as referee, left this port on June 3, and arrived at queensiown on June 14, since which time they have been the recipients of many kind attentions from the people of freland. They were met by Major Leech, the captain of the Irish team, who with Sir James Mackey, Aldermen Partion and Manning of Publin, and others, forming a party of cleven, went down on the Inman Company's tender to the mouth of the harbor, where they net the steamship City of Chester, and there well-camed the American rifeman to Ireland. After being entertained in Cork, the party proceeded to Bublin, where they were met by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of that city, who conducted them to their carriages. A procession was then formed and passed through the principal streets to the Suelbourne hotel, amid the cheers of the crowd who had assembled in the streets. A merican and Irish flags decorated the principal buildings, and every sign of rejudeling was manifested. Furring the banquet which took place in the evening a serenade was given to the Americans, while thousands of spectators were gathered about the hotel until late at night. On June 11 ashooting match took place at Hellymount for the Buolin Rifle Club's long range challengo-cup, when the Irish Riflemen made a total score of 74%, and the Americans scored Top. On the list of June Major Leech, the captain of the Irish team, presented the All Ireland Chailenge Shield for competition by the riflemen, and the Americans were permitted to shoot for it. This shield is to be shot for next year at Philiadelphia. On June 21 the peace for two which all usion has sirendy been made, was obtained by the Americans were permitted to shoot for it. This shield is to the shot for next year at Philiadelphia. On June 21 the peace cover were very satisfactory. On June 21 the peace cover were very satisfactory. On

CALIBRE OF THE ANERGEAN TEAM.

Major Henry Fulton is twenty-nine years of sgr. of medium height, and weighs about 145 peunds. His record shows him to by the best chot in the world. Buring the war he served as lightenant in the Twenty-first New York cavaley, has since been lightenant of the Twelfth regiment, N. G., and is new major on the staff. G. W. Yale is forty-placy years old, and is superinctedent of the Sharp's Rifle Company. Colonel John Bodine is forty-blocy years old, and was formerly cloned of the Nigeteenth regiment, New York. He is about six feet in height, and of good proportious, Col. Glidersiewe is a lawyer, and was formerly fleutenant colonel of the Twelfth regiment. N. G., but is new onlonel on the staff. He is thirty-three years of age, medium beight, heavily built, and is a coot, sendium beight, fire Dakh is forty-fort years old, weights 220

New York, June 28.—A cable dispatch says so great is secreey maintained in reference to the international shooting match, which is to take place at Dublin 10-morrow, by the Irish rifemen that even the names of the men selected to form the Irish Team have not been announced. The

good scoring of the American\*, the dispatch says, has frightened the Irishmen.

DISTINGUISHED OURSTS ARRIVING. DISTINGUISHED GUESTS ARRIVING.

BUBLIN, June 28.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London and suite arrived here this morning to witness the international shooting match. They were called on by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, in state, and conducted to the Mansion House, where they partock of lunch. They afterwards attended a raview of 6.000 troops at Phoenix Park. The American Rifle Team and party were also at the review, and were enthusiastically received. The weather was unfavorable, so d the attendance, consequently, was small. This is the first time the Lord Mayor of London has visited Ireland in state.

PRACTICE OF THE IRISH TEAM. DUBLIN, June 28.—The Irish Team practiced to-day at Dailymount, As they did not fire the full number of shots at each range, only a general opinion as to the character of their work can be formed. The scores, as far as they went, were excellent, and show that to-morrow's contest is tikely to be a close one. likely to be a close one.

MEMBERS OF THE IRISH TEAM. MEMBERS OF THE INISH TEAK.

It has been finally decided that the Irish Team
shall consist of the following gentlemen: Dr. J.
B. Hamilton, Mr. Pollock, John McKenna, J. K.
Milnor, Mr. Wilson and Edmund Johnson. They
all shoot with Rigby rifles; while of the American
Team, Messrs. Fulton, Bodine, Dakiu and Coleman will use the Remington, and Messrs. Gildersleeve and Yale will use Sharpe's rifle.

GOVERNING RULES. GOVERNING RILES.

The match will begin at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Absolute silence has been ordered at the range during the contest. Conversation will not be permitted even among the shooters. Neither team will be allowed to know the number of points made by the other until give end of the firing at each range, when the scores will be officially appounced. cially announced.

A large number of Americans have already arrived in Dublin to witness the match. The indications this evening are in favor of good weather to-morrow. The impression continues to be general that the Americans will win. The mayors of London, York and Dublin, in state, attended a gaia performance at the Gaiety theatre to-night.

MORE SPORTING NEWS. NORE STORTING NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Pools were sold to-night on the International rifle match to be shot at Bollymount to-morrow, as follows: Irish team, 100: American team, 82; Irish team 100: American team, 82; Irish team, 100: American team, 74,

### TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

Future Legal Proceedings-The Indictments Against Tilton and Moulton-Loader to be Indicted for Perjury-No Verdict-The Tribune of yesterday contained the following upon the probable future of this famous case: ing upon the probable future of this famous case:
Attention and inquiry have already been directed to the probable action by plaintiff or defendant in the event of a disagreement of the jury. Of course the defendant can only mere for a new trial, and unless a very large majority of the jury should be against him he is not likely to do so. In the event of a verylet against him—a highly improbable result—he will move for a new trial, and carry it to the highest court in the State. Mr. Morris, the attorney of Mr. Tilton, asserted on Saturday that in the event of a disagreement a new trial would be brought. But the probability is that Mr. Tilton will insist that the indictments against him shall next be tried. He has no money to carry on another civil suit, and his lawyers will not again take his case on speculation. In fact, the great cost of the present case will probably go unpaid

case will probably go unpaid

The Coar OF THE TRIAL

has been a matter of frequent surmise and speculation. The cost to the county can be estimate; but the truth about the cost to the counts in the case will probably never be known. Mr. Morrislately stated to an old friend that he had expended a large part of his savings in Mr. Tilton's case. Mr. Shearman has paid out of his own meuns from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Beecher has had to raise money on collateral saveral times during the trial, if being found, much to every person's surprise, that ready money was not plentiful with him—a peculiarity of his purse previously exposed on the trial.

THERE ARE TWO INDICTMENTS. THERE ALE TWO INDICTMENTS.

One against Mr. Tilton and the other against Mr. Moniton, which it rests with the district atterney to push or to let rest when the present suit is ended. Mesers Loader and Price, the new witnesses, will probably be indicted next month on Mirs. Tilton's complaint, and her testimony and that of Mr. Beecher, and the trials will be promptly urged, as the evidence which they offer is a new feature in the case. An effort was made to indict them last week. Mr. Shearman, who is conducting the matter, stated vesterday that

either without knowing of the request or in dis-regard of it. Mr. Shearman added that Mr. Heecher and Shr. Tition will go before the grand-jury which assembles on July 6, and press the in-dictments. On being asked if there was any evi-dence in disproof of the story of Loader and Price, other than that furnished on Mrs. Tition's

merone the case was concluded,

Mr. Shearman was asked if such was the case. He answered:

"I have been informed by Francis E. Dana (who is a son in-law of the Roy. Dr. Budington) that his (Mr. Dana's) wite knew about the whole matter the day before the evitent before the court was closed. Mr. Dana chanced the same information in detail on the rame day that the evidence closed, and this is transit bely communicated to Mr. Norris. This was all before the close of the evidence before the court, which gave the plaintiff's coursel an interval of nearly a week before the summing up commenced, and about three weeks before they attempted to take any setting in the maiter. They simply did not want to bring it in until it should be too late for it to receive consideration. The first information on the subject intended for the public was furnished the Brookly Review and one or two other papers, and afterward the matter was put into the hands of a reporter of the Herold for him to work up. I have direct information that the Herold reporter was in the office of Judge Morris at the time the affidavits were made, on the lith of June, and, I believe, he was turnished with copies of them the same day." DEFOUE THE CASE WAS CONCLUDED.

The New York papers are profuse in their deproplois of the vicinity of the ceurt and also contain much messip of deabthill anthemicity regarding the sayings and doings of the priceiphis and
their counsel. The World reports Mr. Beecher,
for leadance, as saying that there was but one man
against him, that he knew who he was and that
he was standing out because there ware heavy
bets on the result. It also reports him as having
said that the Judge had said be would be op the
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improvers as the result in the said he would keep the
improvers as the result in the said of the said
which he Associated Press sends us. To be
sure, we all like to know whether the jury breakfast and dine and at what hours, also that they
are not oblined to also in the said spartment
in which they deliberate during the day. It
would be well to have the crowd of idners who
have as a said to have the crowd of idners who
have as a said as the terrals, and its oxact
number, with a few of its jokes and trite sayings
bulletined every few hours. However, this is only
a bint to Mr. Simonton. He may use his own
taste and judgement in the matter. It is to be
hoped that he will condescend to inform us why
the "apartment in the weat side of the building
is cooler than the rooms in which they breakfasted." This, at the very least, we have the
right to know. But now here is something

HIGHLY IMPORTANT:

By Associated Press.

About 11 o'clock Evarts and Porter drove up to
the court house in a carriage, followed shortly
after by Mrs. Beecher in another coach. The
two lawyers held a brief conversation with the
lady, after which she drove away. Both the
lady, after which she drove away. Both the
lady, after which as defended in the heart of the
counte [We hope our readers feel enlightened. We do.-Eb.]

New Your, June 28.—Judge Nelison left the court-room at 5 p. m., with instructions that should the jury come to an agreement before 8 o'clock he should be sent for, but on no condition would he return to the court house after that hour. The jury supped at 8 o'clock, and then retired to their usual resting place for the night, and after gazing at the crowds of people assembled in Enerum street, who set off fire-trackers to attract their attantion, they withdrew for the night. Sh rily after 10 o'clock the court-house was locked up.

LONDON, June 29 .- The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the steamer Schiller have made their report. They state that copies have made their report. They state that copies of directions for approaching the English coast and of instructions issued by the Eagle Company were on board the steamer, and both warn navigators of the northerly current near the Scillys, and enjoin the use of the lead in thick weather. In the opinion of the court, the sole cause of the calamity was the entire neglect of this precaution. Had the lead been used as 8, or even 9 o'clock, on the night of the disaster, before the steamer's course was altered, the errors in reakoning would have been discovered.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The standing committee of this Episcopal diocese have voted in favor of the consecration of Rev. Dr. J. L. Shipman bishop-elect of the discuss of Fon-Du-Lac. This is the first discuss to take this setion.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AN INTRICATE AND NOVEL CASE.

WHAT CONSTITUTES FULL EXPATRIATION.

Rights of Native Minors Domiciled Abroad

They Eust Resume Their Allegiance at Majority in Order to be Entitled to the Protection of Citizens-Reor-Army and Navy News-Finances - Postmaster at Talladega, &c., &c.

Expatriation of Minors. The Attorney General has given the following Hon. Hamilton Pick. Secretary of State.
Siz: The facts upon which the Secretary of State asks the opinion of the Attorney General are these:

Mr. K. Stienkauler, a Prursian subject by birth, emigrated to the United States in 1848, became naturalized in 1858, and in the following year had a son born in St. Louis, Mo. Four years after the birth of his son, Stienkauler returned to Germany, taking his lamily, including the infantchild, and became domiciled at Weisbaden, where they have all continuously resided. Nassau, in which Weisbaden is incorporated, became incorporated into the North German Confederation in 1866. This son has now reached the age of twenty years, and the German Government has called upon him to report for military duty. Mr. Stienkauler therefore invokes the interrention of the legation of the United States at Berlin, on the ground that his son is a native-born American

citizen.

To an inquiry by Mr. Davis, our Minister at Herlin, whether his son would give an assurance of intention to return to this country within some reasonable period to be fixed by himself, to reside here and assume his duties as a citizen, the father on his behalf declined to give any such as-Surabce.

The question is whether upon the facts stated it is the duty of the Government of the United States to interfere in this matter.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. OFINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The status of young Stienkanler and his right to protection from the Government of the United States depends primarily upon his nationality. Nationality is either natural or acquired. The one results from birth, the other from the operation of the laws of Kingdoms or States. Nationality by birth in some countries depends upon the place of birth: in others upon the nationality of the parents. There is no uniform rule of international law upon the subject, nor is there any treaty between the United States and North Germany, or any statute or rule of common law. treaty between the United States and North Germany, or any statute or rule of common letter, either in North Germany or the United States, either in North Germany or the United States, (so far as I know,) which solves the question submitted. In North Germany, as in the United States, the minority of the child continues until the age of twenty-one years, and minor children of naturalized parents, domielled and living with such parents in North Gormany, though such minor children were born in the United States, are made German subjects, with the rights of German citizens, much the same as minor children of naturalized parents (though the children are foreign born) are rendered citizens of the United States by the naturalization of the parents

of such minors.

In 1868 the naturalization treaty between North In 180 the naturalization treaty between North Germany and the United States was concluded. Article four reads as follows:

If a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany without the intent to return to America he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. The Intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

Section 1999 of the Revised Stainles of the Section 1999 of the Revised Statutes of the inited States reads as follows: Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of life, liberty and pursuit of han-

expatriation is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic.

Under the treaty, and in harmony with the American doctrine, it is clear that Stienkauler, the father, abandoned his naturalization in America and became a German subject, (his son being yet a minor,) and that by virtue of the laws the son acquired German nationality. It is equally clear that the son by birth has American nationality, and hence he has two nationalities—one natural and the other acquired. Difficulties like the one we are now considering, and which arise from double nationality, have recomity been disposed of in England by Statute 33 Victoria, A. D. 1870, ch. 14, sec. 19, sub. 3:

Where the father, being a British subject, and a widow, becomes an alien in pursuance of this act, every child of such father or mother who during infancy has become resident in this country, where the father or mother is naturalized, and has according to the laws of such country become naturalized from the laws of such country become naturalized of which the father has become a subject and not a British subject.

We have no such statute, and must, therefore, and a victor of the status of the laws of the laws of such country has become a subject and not a British subject.

We have no such statute, and must, therefore,

We have no such statute, and must, therefore, seek some other mode of solving this somewhat difficult question. Young Stieckauler is a native-bern American citizen. There is no law of the United States under which his father or any other person can deprive him of his birthright. He can return to American at the age of twenty-one and in due time, if the people elect, he can become President of the United States; but the father, in accordance with the treaty and the laws, has renounced his American citizenship and his American allegiance, and has acquired for himself and his son German citizenship and the rights which it carries, and he must take the burdens as well as the advantages, the son being domiciled with the father and subject to him under the law during his minority and receiving the German projection, where he has an acquired nationality, and declining to give any assurance of intention of ever returning to the United States and claiming his American nationality by residence here.

thority of the present Lord Chief Justice of England. In his work on "nationality" he says, at page 212:

As regards the children, those born after the naturalization should be course, follow the nationality of the father; of those born before, a distinction should be made between those who accompany the father to the new country and those who do not. The latter should retain their nationality of origin. As regards the former, a distinction is again to be undee between those who have attained their majority and those who have attained their majority and those who have attained their majority and those who have not. Those who are still minors, and who, as such, are still subject to the authority of the father, and form part of his family, must be taken at all events for the time to follow his unationality; and as it may fairly be presumed that they will in the future remain in the new country, and desire to become its citizens, they should be deemed to be such in the absence of any declaration to the contrary. But, insameds as by nieri brith they have acquired a right to the nationality of the country of birth, it ought not to be in the power of the parent to deprive them of it if, on arriving at full age, they dealer to retain it; and a reasonable time should be allowed them to reject the nationality acquired by the father, and to claim that of the former country without being subjected to the necessity of becoming man of twenty years to escape from military service in a Government whose protection ho has eaployed since four years old, and where he has an acquired nationality which he does not propose to use up, and when interrogated by the envoy of the American Government declines.

Protection from a Government involves the reciprocal duty of allegiance and service from the citizen when needed. In the case presented I see no occasion for interference on the part of the american Government. Which is respectfully submitted.

The changes to occur under the reorganization of the Treasury will probably be announced to-day or to-merrow. There are indications that Mr. Gifnlian, the present estimable and efficient chief of the warrant division, will be appointed to the vacant office of cashier. Other important changes will also probably a made in the rechanges will also probably be made in the reand Assistant Secretary Connnt for several days. Mr. New will enter upon his duties, as heretofore announced, on Thursday. The counting of the funds will, so far as the first or preliminary count is concerned, be fivished by Wednesday at six o'clock. The commission who will be invited to supervise this task will consist of prominent bankers here, among whom are mentioned the names of Messrs. Riggs, Middleton, Walker, James and others. There is, of course, much agitation among the employees of the various bureaus over reported changes, but as yet there are no official indications as to what will be done. The redemption division, by law, lapses into the Treasury on the 1st of July. This will necessitate the reappointment of persons in that di-

Postmaster General Jewell yesterday reconsidered his determination to remove Dr. Moseley from the post office at Talladega, in Alabams, Upon representations made by leading Alabams.

Republicans, and from a personal visit from Dr. Mr., the Postmaster General is satisfied in all respects, and he probably will remain in his position for years to come. We trust so, at least, as he is a true Republican, an bonest man, an efficient officer, and the editor of two Republican papers.

Consular Agents Recognized. The President has recognized Guiseppe D Montedonica as consular agent of Italy a: Mem-phis, Tenr., and Raimonde Salas as consular agent of Italy at Savannah, Gs.

Army Gazette. Ms). James R, Roche, paymaster United States Msj. James R, Roche, paymaster United States army, has been ordered to report for duty to the commanding general of the Department of Callfornia. The resignation of Second Lleutenant Gustav-Yon Bluether, Twenty-second infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 5, 1875. Lieut. Col. A. McD. McCook has been relieved from duty as acting inspector general of Department of Missouri, and has been assigned as aide-de-camp on the staff of the general of the army.

Naval Orders. Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, detached from the hydrographic office, and granted leave of absence until lat Set-tember next. Assistant Surgeon W. F. Waugh has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Mcnongabels, South Atlantic station, on the 22d ultimo, and has been placed on sick leave. Passed Assistant Engineer Alired Adamson has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy. Assistion, on the 22d ultimo, and has been placed on waiting orders. Cadet Engineers F. J. Hoffman and Albert B. Williett have reported their return home, having been detached from the Brooklya, South Atlantic station, on the 22d ultimo, and have been placed on waiting orders. Lieut, Seaton Schroeder, detached from the

Conference with Telegraphers. Postmaster General Jewell's conference with the telegraph presidents will take place to-day. the telegraph presidents will take place to-day. There will be present Messrs. Orton, of the Western Union, and Bickford, representing President Hossom, of the Southern and Atlantic. President Eckert, of the Pacific company, writes that illness will prevent him from attending the onference, but that he is content with the rates at present paid by the Government. The present rates are one cent per word, including data, address and signature, for a circuit of 200 miles, and one cent additional circuit. The law gives the Postmaster General authority to establish the rates on all Government dispatches at any figure he may deem proper.

Financial.

Financial.

The Comptroller of the Currency yesterday adrised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of \$1,015,025 of national bank currency since May 27, upon which sighty per cent. of legal-tender notes will be retired as provided by law. The whole amount of additional-bank sirculation issued to date, since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, is \$7.785,025.

The balances in the Treasury Department at the close of business yes-easy were as follows: Currency, \$4,149,025; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$57,495,007; coth, \$69,979,000; including coin certificates, \$18,557,990; outstanding legal tenders, \$377,000. vised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue

Assistant Surgeons Appointed. The following appointments of assistant surgeons in the army have been made: Blair Dabney Taylor, New York: Curtis Ethelbert Price, California; James Cheston Worthington, Maryland: Henry Stuart Turrill, New Mexico; Edward Tiffin Comegys, Ohio; Walter Reed, Virginia; Henry Sayles Kilbourne, Indian Territory; James Cushing Merrill, Massachusetts; William Richardson Hall, Missouri; Richards Barnett, Missispipi; George Henry Tonop, Maryland; Louis William Crampten, Pennsylvania; Joseph Yates Porter, Flerida; Marshall William Wood, Illinois; Marcus Eivin Taylor, New York; William Lends Newlands, California; John de Bartie Walbach Gardiner, Maryland; Robert E. Smith, Missouri; William Cummings Shannon, New Hampshire; George Edwin Lord, Maine; Louis S. Terson, Missouri; William Gardiner Speacer, New York; Roland Lee Rosson, Virginia. The following appointments of assistant sur

Antoine Louis Barye, the French sculptor, is A cable dispatch from London says Sir Wm. Logan, geologist, is dead. Secretary Robeson left here on Friday e ening for Rye Beach, N. H., with his family. He will return early next week. Henry Oelrichs, of the firm of Oelricks & Co., agents of the North German Lloyds Steamship, line, died in New York yesterday morning, aged

Samuel Chubbnek, of Utlea, N. Y., inventor and ploneer manufacturer of telegraph apparatus, died yesterday afternoon in that city of pneumonia, aged seventy-six.

Mr. J. K. Upton, chief of the independent Treatury division, has gone to Europe on business connected with the syndicate. During his absence Mr. E. B. Daskam will remain in charge of that division.

Base Ball

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The base ball match here between the Boston and Athletic clubs resulted in a drawn game—score 10 to 10. A tenth inning was commenced, the Bostons having made two runs and the Athletics having two men out and two on bases, when the game was suspended on account of the excited crowd encroaching on the field, and before the field could be cleared rain prevented the completion of the game.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The game of base ball appounced for to-day between the Philadelphia and New Haven clubs was not played, owing to the non-arrival of one of the clubs.

Soldiers' Monument. BEVERLY, N. J., June 28 .- The dedication of the soldiers' national monument in the national cemetery here came off to-day. The ceremonies included an imposing military parade, partici-pated in by the New Jersey and several Philadelphia military organizations, to the number of 4,000 men. Ex-Governor Parker delivered the oration. The ceremonies concluded with a banquet. Amobg those present was Governor Hurtranff, of Pennsylvania. President Grant was expected, but did not arrive.

LONDON, June 29 .- A dispatch from Aden announces that the American consul at Zannibar died on the 12th instant.

Mannin, June 28.—The Spanish fleet on the Northern coast has bombarded the Carlist ports of Berme and Madaca. A conflagration at Pala-cios, in the province of Soville, yesterday, de-stroyed one hundred and forty buildings. Panis, June 28.—The Assembly to-day voted \$35,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations. It was resolved that a subscription should be opened among the Deputies. The Committee of Thirty have decided that the Chamber of Deputies shall be renewed every four

years.

London, June 28.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill amending the labor laws passed its second reading, and the national debt sinking fund bill was read a third time. Edmund Jones & Co., East India merchant, and agents of the Burmese Government, have failed, with Uabilities estimated at £750,000.

Lies estimated at £750,000.

LONION, June 29.—A dispatch from Buda-Posth to the Standard says a furious thunder-storm passed over that city to-day. The lightning was incerested, and hall fell in such quantities that the roots of the houses and the surrounding hills were covered two feet thick with ice. The water-fall was extraordinary. Torrents swept through the streets of Huda, carrying men, vehicles and overything movable down into the river. Many houses were suddenly flooded and destroyed before their inwates could eccept. Five hundred of the inhabitants are missing, and at least 100 have been drowned or killed by falling walls. All railways are interrupted.

Lawrencz, Mass., June 2s.—Thos. Manches ter, an operative of this city, attempted to cut his wife's throat last night, and after wounding her reverly cut his own throat. The wounds of neither are fatal. her severely cut. his own throat. The wonder of neither are fatal.

Oircinnar', June 28.—At Pomercy, Ohic, on Saturday, Jacob Ronshur unsuccessfully attempted to kill his wife by shooting, and then shot himself through the head and died instantly. No cause assigned.

New York, June 28.—During a fight last night about midnight, at Ruppert's brewery, corner of Ninety-second street and Third avenue, Valentine Renschler, an employee, was stabbed in the breast, receiving a latal wound.

POTRYLLE Pa., June 28.—Wm. Thomas was shot in the neck, hip and leg while standing in a stable at Shoemaker's colliery, at Mahanoy city, this morning. A horse and two mules were also shot dead at the same time by a party of roughs.

New York, June 28.—The grand jury of the

state at Shoemaker's collery, at Mahandy city, this morning. A horse and two mules were also shot dead at the same time by a par'y of roughs. New York, June 28.—The grand jury of the Court of General Sessions to-day presented six new indictments against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter R. Sweeney, G. A. Woodward and others who have not yet been arrested. It is said that the new indictments are for obtaining money by false pretenses from the city treasury, the amount involved by ing about \$600,000.

New Your, June 28.—Early this a. m. Bornard Silverblatt beard a burglar in his store on East Breedway. He raised an alarm, and seless upon the burglar. A desperate struckle canued, in the course of which the burglar ing a nistol at Silverblatt, the ball grazing his head. The burglar, the ball grazing his head. The burglar, law hog gave his name as Charles Mead, succeeded in jumping from the window, but was captured by a policeman.

Urica, N. Y., June 28.—The coroner's jury in the inquest on the death of Orlo Davis, of Gray, Herkimer county, has returned a verdict implicating Mrs. Lodict Fredenburg, ser son, Albert Fredenburg, in the murder. Old Mrs. Fredenburg, in the murder. Old Mrs. Fredenburg, in the murder. Old Mrs. Fredenburg, in the murder.

CINCINART, June 28.—The grand jury to-day returned indictments against Thus. E. Snell Baker, present chief of police, and formerly the secretary of the water works; win. Meek. city editor of The Volkafrenad, ex-collector of water rents; J. B. McClormick, ex-collector of water rents; and Paul Remlien, formerly a trustee of the water works, for crabezziement of money belonging to the water works, and H. A. Bowman, son of one of the present trustees of the water works, for grand iarceny. These cases have all been brought to light by the investigation into the management of the water works, which has been in pregress for some weeks pust.

# ABOUT THE FAMILISTERE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM KATE STANTON.

MISERIES OF LABORING CLASSES. NEW ORDER OF THINGS TO BE ESTABLISHED

ADVANTAGES OF A SOCIAL PALACE.

Sketch of a Proposed Familistere in Washington to Accommodate Three Thousand People - The Grand Moral, Religious and Physieal Effect Anticipated from This Collective and Cooperative Method Over that of Isolation.

PROVIDENCE, June 28, 1875. Six: In my last letter I outlined in general terms some of the characteristic results of the system of associative life which is observed at the Familistere, and also promised to say some-thing in this letter of the "physique" of the insti-tution, which promise I now reggst, because 1 am conscious that many other things, sufficient in number and interest for one letter, ought to be considered before I come to the description of the edifices of the "social palace." (by which term I am accustomed to signify the enlightened sys-tem of societary existence, the justice, honor, fraternity, peace, &c., which distinguish the fraternity, peace, &c., which distinguish the Familistere, rather than its corporal structure, or the physical environments of the little army of integral prosperity and peace which I found at Guise.) But I shall doubtiese give some measurements and description of the edifices before I reach the end of my letter. That I may be the letter understood when I come to talk of the soul of life at the Familistere, let me say that coe of the chief doctrines of the Familisterians is that

POVERTY IS THE CURSE OF CURSES and that the only possible method of abating it for all classes, especially the producing masses who have heretofore in all civilized countries for all classes, especially the producing masses, who have herestore in all civilized countries been systematically and legally robbed, is to be found in the scientific association of material interests, which as there deduced include all things that relate to the well-being of man, and hence include his moral, intellectual and social development, as well as those matters which we classify under the general term, "wealth."

There was a time in the world's history when the great doctors of divinity delighted to discourse upon poverty as a means of saving grace for their flocks; and some of them condeasended to share the blessing which they commended to their disciples. But the world has grown "wondrous wise" since then, and I am not aware that any preachers now land the prolific mother of ignorance and crime as a means of grace for their own flocks, whatever they may think of the inherent beauties of poverty for others. Indeed, so reformed is the antique doctrine of the sanctifying properties of poverty for others. Indeed, so reformed is the antique doctrine of the sanctifying properties of poverty for others. Indeed, so reformed is the antique doctrine of the sanctifying properties of poverty that it may be said to be reversed so that in the current opinion of the civilized world poverty is held as a disgrace, (as indeed it abould be,) while the possession of wealth is thought (as it should not be) to emboble its possessor; and the result is that throughout the wide field of Europe and America but two classes of human beings are discoverable.

THE SPOILERS AND THEIR VICTIMS—

the exploiters upon the labor of others and the
exploited upon—the vast masses of toilers, the
easily made dupes of kings hereditary or "rings"
democratic, (for in't it the same thing whether a
man's pocket is ploked by a "titled nobleman" or
a "natural nobleman" in the shape of a judiciary
officer, for example, in a republic?) I have
chanced to reside in several countries a sufficient
length of time in each to learn something of its
social life, and I should not be trank were I to re
fuse to admit that my childhood's notions of the
glories of my country over all other people's
linger only in memory. The shortcomings of
"republicanism" are palpable, and I suppose
everybody is getting to understand that nothing
good is to be longer 'hoped from , "democratic re-THE SPOILERS AND THEIR VICTIMSeverybody is getting to understand that nothing good as to be longer [hoped from "democratic-republic sm" per ser that it is merely an empty, though sweet sounding, phrase; that in practice our Government burdens the people with as many taxes, provides them with as destructive pastimes in the shape of war, and in every and all ways trifies with justice and the "natural rights" of men, which it claims, like other governments, to protect. I say I suppose the people are beginning to understand these things, for I find those whom I meet, of all classes of society, do. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, I think, that there is NO NORE SALVATION FOR THE LABORING CLASSES,

No none salvation for the Laborino Classes, apon whom our nation rosts, like all other cations in "pure republicanism," than in monarchy or imperialism, nor can the reflective fall to see that we have passed that hour in the history of our "political experiment" when we can properly claim longer any superior virtues in our institutions as a nation. Indeed, have we not a public debt which will never be paid unless a higher political wisdom than our "institutions" have ever given us shall come to our aid and point out the way? Have we not been crushed since September, 1872, under the incubes of financial covardice and sloth, which our "institutions" not only primitted, but by legislation alded the "real powers that be"—the corner-naking, market-ruling princes of Wallstreet—to impose upon the nation? Out of this can the people ever rise save by a bloody revolution, unless after years and years, decedes of them, I lear, of peaceful strungle they shall re-model our "model institutions" and establish

But we need not be timld or over modest in the But we need not be timid or over modest in the expression of our opinions or fears in regard to our blessed Government. It is in most respects as good as other governments, and in some regards better, perhaps. Comparisons are odious I know when civilized governments are the topics of consideration. The fault does not lie in the government but in our own stapidity in ever having hoped anything of worth from it. In my summing upof the

as we have practiced it, I find but two important items, videlicet: the glorious doctrine of an "universal suffrage," (which excludes one half of the race,) with its consequent "sacred privilege" of voting, which means for the masses, in practice, the putting of a piece of paper with a name on it had a ballot-box at the dietation of the leaders; and, second, the possibility of being honored, if we live long enough, with a seat in a State Leghriature, which possibility approaches probability in proportion as we are "available" accandidates, or a seat in Chongress, if we are "smart" and lucky enough, and one chance in ten millions of becoming Fresident of the whole affair, if we take due care to not distinguish ourselves as scholars, philosophers or real statesmen. The other sublime results of our governmental system escape my memory at present. It is true we boast of religious liberty and some things else, as if other people did not enjoy them.

ANERICANS ARBOAD,
such of them especially as can properly make
any claim to powers of observation and discrimination, seen divest themselves of their vainglorious notions about our institutions, and come
to see that whatever we are, whatever of real
progress we have made in the last hundred years,
has been wrought out in spite of our narrow views
of humanitary rights and duties and our smallsouled laws, and that our greatness is due mostly
to that marvelous spirit of invention and the
mighty discoveries of science which have distinguished the age, and given their blessings to
other countries as well as ours. Strike out the
railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, the improved printing press, and all the wonderful machinery used in countless arts, in no wise due to
our political institutions, which the inventive genius of the last seventy-five years has given to
the race, and what would remain of us! If our
population had increased in that time without
them to what it now is, could we, scattered as we
are, manage to cohere under one government
even? I suspect we could not. The very principle of cohesion is not found in AMERICANS ABROAD,

of political existence, but resides in those in terests and mechanical creations and so forth, which are common to many rations. Wendell Philips, in a recent speech at Boston, zaid, in effect, if not in these precise terms: "The first mark of civilization is a road. Absolute civilization may be defined as the destruction of space," which is his powerful menner of compacting volumes of history and philosophy, and making him subservient to prophecy. I suppose that he means by "absolute civilization" what I would express by the word "enlightenment." and the "destruction of space," which is requisite to reach it, comprehends not merely the abolition of the actual geographical distances which divide communities, but the spaces which separate the interests, physical and moral, of individuals. That Is what I mean at least, and so I construe Mr. Phillips, for in another part of his speech he said something like this, (I quote from memory, and may not be exact). "The pletures of the millennium have ever proved dissolving vawa, while the frightful of political existence, but resides in those in te

PRIALITIES OF VICE AND MISERY
remain confronting them in solid triumph." It is
to the destruction of these "frightful resulties,"
which have "laughed their fiendish laugh" in the
face of the impotent statesmanship and sontimental moraliting of all time, that the great
Godin has devoted his glorious life from childhood on. He early discovered the isaptitude of
"civilization as it is" to the development of much
more than the worst parts of man's nature, and
of course estayed to davise a practical system of
ethics which should avoid the cardinal sins of our
present governments. His philanthropic heart
and head soon discovered that poverty is more a
creature of civil law than of men's inefficiency
and improvidence—that governments create in a
large sense the individual pauperism which is
everywhere a notable feature of civilization, as
well as create the orimes which they punish. He
must provide, therefore, some system in which
poverty should not be a necessary consequent, and
what he sought meet to do, and why he did it, is,
as to its philosophy, modestly expressed in one of
his treatises, where, referring to the Social Palace,
he says of it: "It is, then, not only a better shelter than the isolated house of the workman; it is
also an instrument for his well-being, his individual dignity and progress. It is precisely because it afferds him the right conditions for his
physical life; it opens to the world a

"EXEM HORISON FOR HIS MORAL LIFE.

If it were not seen.

it was designed." Aye, but it does not miss the end. One grain of Godin's philosophy is worth, for practical purposes, a ton of such stuff as the Bacons of the past and the Carlyles, Waylands, if do onas genus, of these times wax their torpid souls with, in the flattering conceit that they were born for some good purpose. Throughout his writings the basilar principles of Godin's philosophy erog out in felicitous expression. "Conquest of material well-being is the surest guaranty that humanity can have for moral liberty," says he. Does anybody deny that? If he deed let him make his postulates, and we will examine them; but if he does not deny, then he must admit; and admitting it, does he not perceive that it sweeps away, in its logical ultimates, the foundation of our governmental system as well as the thrones of kings? "Material well-being," with its-consequent "moral liberty" for all humanity, which is nothing less than Godin longs for, and which he secomplishes for his "little republic," and teaches all the world how it can be secured, is a horrible doctrine in its logical soope. Applied to governments by some omnipotent power it would establish the

"in less than five minutes," of course, and would, therefore, be equivalent to the decrees of the Day of Judgment for all our royal tyrants and moneyed despots, as well as for most of our sumptuously-living teachers of "oontentment" (?) to the over-worked or starving and robbed masses. It would not do, therefore, to attempt to apply it all over the world at once. It must grow little by little. Seed must be planted in Washington first, say, then, in this and that country village, and then in our larger cities, and so on. It would be a pity to insugarate too much justice and fraternity in the world at once! What would be come of our grand poor-houses, our costly prisons and other proud monuments of a noble civilisation? They are unit for any other purposes than those they were built for, and it would be a wretched waste to not wear them out in appropriate service, and we are not rich emongh to let them grumble into classic ruins. Surely we must, therefore, continue to make panpers and criminals to fill them! If that is not good logic as applied to prisons, etc., it will at least serve to litustrate the "reasoning" of most of our moral teachers, and such of the sage political economists like Adam Smith, Rieardo, Wayland, Woolsey, Perry, etc., (whose works, alas, are used as college text-books to instruct Young America in ethics applied to every-day life,) as have not discovered that in the language of Gedin, "moral order is intimately connected with mater all organization," and that "so long as proper establishments shall not be founded for putting men in the practical way of good, efforts to realize moral order will be stamped with imporency proportional to their lack of harmony with true material erganization." It not absolute wealth,

"THE EQUIVALENTS OF WEALTH") to use the title of one of Goddin's able treatises) are REIGN OF REAL CHRISTIANITY

"THE EQUIVALENTS OF WEALTH"

)to use the title of one of Godin's able treatises) are as necessary for the improvement of the condition of the working classes (which means the improvement and happiness of all classes) as a wholesome simesphere is for a consumptive. How to secure there i reconstant use is the great problem. Multitudes in Washington never onlyed them. The major portion of your citizens have no adequate conception of them. The Departmental clerks, to whom above all others I hope to make Godin and his philosophy and grand material and moral triumph known, cannot, of course, but lead unsatisfactory lives on their 4,393, 81,400, or \$1,500 salaries while burdened many of them, with families and paying cormous rentals, and at least, fifty per cent more for clothes and food than they would be obliged to for better materials in a well-constructed social palace—an institution or institutions (for there should be three or four in Washington) within easy realization for and by them—unless, as I am pained to say, I am sfraid from what a correspondent writes me, they are, to use his own emphatic language, "already "THE ECCIVALENTS OF WEALTH"

by the special civilization which obtains here in Washington, engrated upon the villations morals which most of them brought with them." These discouraging words of my correspondent made me shuddar at first, I confess. But I reflect that, although my friend's observations may be just, it is civilization, and not her poor victims, which is at fault; and I have no doubt that the most discor solate Departmental clerk in the Capital, hopsiess, bereft of courage, and seeing no "opening" for any other business in life than the semi-pauperish one (though honorable, if made so,) which he now pursues, with visions of "new Administrations," etc., constantly before him, and the consciousness, ever growing more intense, that he is but a plaything at best for the caprices of politics, may be saved. He may be induced to consider his way out of his surrounding into a less miserable His, I am bedined to think that out of the many thousand clerks in Washington there may be at least a thousand with high purpose and unvitated tastes enough

WASTING THEIR LIVES,

THERE CONSIDERABLE EDIFICES,
each about the size of the Post Office Department
block, one of these buildings standing out beyond the other two, which touch at its rear corners, and with it define on three sides an open
court of about two hundred feet square. These
edifices are, of course, to be located in the best
possible site, surrounded by twenty or more acres
of finely advanced and caltivated land, and are to
be fitted up with all the comforts possible for human ingenuity fo supply, for the use of, say, 1,500
people. Each edifice must have a large inner
court covered with a class roof, with provision
for conservatories and hanging gardens in them,
and zust be thoroughly ventilated by processes
which I will point out hereafter: for of all things
our "civilized" srchitects are more imporant, if
possible, in the matter of ventilation than they
are of general house-building itself! Every appliance of art to render the kitchen-service for
the women of the social palace tolerable, as well
as that of the laundry, and the nursery must be
attended to. Libraries, schools and everything
necessary for the happy existence of at least
1,500 people must be contained by the palace; and
I would provide for the co-residence. THREE CONSIDERABLE EDIFICES,

l would provide for the co-residence.

I would provide for the co-residence.

OF Z.000 INSTRAD OF 1.500 PROPLE
in Washington, where it would be feasible. In
this you have both a meagre outline of what the
Familistere of Godin physically is, together with
an equally crude outline of what my ideal of your
coming social palace shall be. Hereafter I will
furnish the picture with "estimates of cost," and
all those practical things. The clerks, recollect,
are to build it, and they must so organize for its
construction that whenever any one of them desires to leave Washington and take up his abode
elsewhere he can get the equivalent of his pecuniary interest in it, so the palace shall be to him
a savings bank, as well as the graudest home in
the world. But of this further on. But let me
any, in conclusion, that I feel a deeper interest in
the poor elerks' wives than in themselves; so I
trust they will not fail to take them and their
children into account, when they contemplate
their rising social palace at Washington.

Very respectfully.

BALTIMORE.

### BALTIMORE.

Appropriation of Public Money to Sectarian Institutions Enjoined.
RALTIMORE, June 28.—In the Circuit Court of Baltimore city to-day, upon a bill of complaint of certain taxpayers in the city of Baltimore, Judge Pinkney granted a preliminary injunction pro-hibiting the mayor and city council, its officers and agents from paying certain appropriations to a number of charitable and benevolent institu-tions in this city, and restraining such institutions

propriations for the year 1875, among which were appropriations to a number of charitable and benevolent associations, public and sectuarian, such as the Aged Men's Home, Aged Women's Home, Maryland Agricultural Society, Institution for the Hilmd, Union Protestant Infirmary, St. Mary's Industrial School and others amounting in the the Blind, Union Protestant Infirmary, St. Mary's Industrial School and others amounting in the aggregate to about \$50,000. When the ordinance was before the City Council it was vigorously opposed by a number of the Protestant clergy and also taxpayers, on the ground of lilegality, and also that Catholic institutions received as undue proportion of the appropriation in excess of the others.

The bill filed to-day alleges that the mayor and city councils of Baltimore in the administration

The bill filed to day alleges that the mayor and city councils of Battimore in the administration of its municipal affairs and government can only exercise the defined and limited powers and perform the duties prescribed in its charter and in acts supplementary thereto, and these cannot as an or ad agencies, however beneficial in themselves, which are not called for or required in the exercise of the powers and performance of the outles prescribed for them by law; that the untitutions aforesaid are none of them in any proper or legal sense public, or such agencies as the city corporation has a lawful right to maintain or assist by taxation, and that the levy for the purpose of paying the appropriations was lilegal and void.

Record of Fire.

Springfield, Mass., June 28.—In North Hadley, Hampshire county, last night fire destroyed the lumber and grist-mills of L. N. Granger and the store of S. F. Cooley. Granger's loss, \$23,000; Cooley's, \$5,000. A strong wind prevailed at the time, and nearly every house in the village eaught fire, but all the others were saved.

Patterson, N. J., June 29, 12:30 a. m.—Fire broke cut at 12:15 a. m. in the northeast corner of the roof on the third floor of the Watson bridge works, that floor being need as a sit factory. At 1 o'clock the whole building was in flames, and the second and third floors had failen in. The lors is estimated at \$200,000; insurance, \$100,000, a careful estimate makes the loss on buildings \$100,000, and on machinery and materials at about as much more. E. G. Watson & Co., silk manufacturers, loss about \$55,000; fully insured. Onarles N. Martin, of New York, silk manufacturers, loss about \$55,000; fully insured.

### THE PERRY ROBBERY.

FUETHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

ARREST OF THE PRINCIPAL THIEF.

RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE 6000S.

HOW THE WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Detective's Trip to Beltimore and What Came of It—All the Baltimore Officers on the Lookent-Watch for the Other Burglar Still Kept Up - The Pris-

oner Identified. The bold and daring robbery of Perry's dry. goods store last Sunday afternoon was the principal subject of conversation yesterday, especially among the merchants. Most of the citizens were unaware of the deed until perusing the full and graphic account published in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of yesterday, and their curiosity formed. As a consequence the store was crowded during the morning, and presented the appear ance of busy times and a revival of trade. But the clerks, instead of being employed in pulling down stacks of dress materials or displaying favorite shades of gloves, tound thems. Ives drawn into a new and far different occupation. Question after question was propounded by the inquisitive concerning the rebbery. "How did the men get in?" "How much did they take?" "What kind of laces were they?" "Were the silks new patterns and valuable?" "Will you get them all back?" "Do you know the thiswes?" "Who do you think they were?" "Did they do mich damage to the door?" "Were they up stairs all night?" These are a few of the inquiries made, but they were repeated so frequently that they became stereotyped phrases, and answering

However, toward evening the employees found relief in the diminished number of visitors, and when the closing hour arrived it was halled with more than ordinary pleasure. The previous account of this cool transaction contained nothing beyond the fact of the occurrence of the robbery and the attending dicumstances. By special dispatch to this paper the fact was revealed of the recovery of nearly all the valuable property taken and the arrest of one of the robbers in Baltimore on Sunday night. The manner in which this was brought about is of importance, full of interest, and will repay perusal. After the discovery of the robbery was made, and a clue to the parties secured, it became evident to the authorities that prompt mensures must be taken in order to head them off, secure their apprehension and recover the goods. The telegraph was immediately brought into requisition, and to all the cities eastward, between here and New York, was the information of the deed imparted, a description of the thieves, and the material stolen. As the trail became clearer, and the goods were traced to the Baltimore and fish dense. GREW MONOTONOUS. the thieves, and the material stolen. As the trait became clearer, and the goods were traced to the Baltimore and Ohlo depot, where the trunk containing them was checked as 1840, for the Mounmental City, the detectives felt elated at the prospect of their case coming to a quick focus and the capture of the parties. Detective MeDevitt was selected from the corps, with instructions to take the first train

tions to take the first train where it was evident the balance of the work remained to be done. Before starting a dispatch was sent to Mesers. Smith, Pearson and West, independent detectives, to meet him at the Northers Central railroad depot—the Western express via the Baltimore and Potomae road being the first train to depart—that they might pursue the clue immediately on his arrival. Mr. West responded, and together in a carriage they proceeded to the Camden-street depot of the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad Company. The clerk was approached and saked if any one had inquired for a trunk answering to check 1340, that came in on the Washington train. He replied that only a few minutes previous a young man presented the check, obtained the baggage, placed it in a wayon and ordered that it be sent to a certain place in FOR BALTIMORE,

proposed destination of the trunk, went immediately to the house where

IT WAS TO BE DELIVERED.

After making a few inquiries, as to the immates, and who was stopping there, they felt satisfied that their clue was working to a right solution. Asking for the party supposed to own the trunk they were informed that, he was not in, and getting a description of him they departed, determined, however, not to lose sight of the front entrance that they might see who came and left. For this vigilance they were rewarded shortly afterwards by noticing the approach of the mun answering the description, and arresting him they took him to the chief's office, where he gave the name of Edward W. Snyder. The scarch was continued until daylight yetterday morning by all the detectives forthe large man seen around the store Sunday, and in company with the one in custody, but he could not be found. Postponing further work until later in the morning, be ective McDevitt roturned home with the trunk, arriving at 6300 clock. On examining it at police headquarters it was found to contain over \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 00 worth of the stolen silks and laces, and leaves about \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 00) worth of goods to be recovered. Hereturned to Baitting ore not \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

most interested were permitted an opportunity. Bir. Alexander Adamsou unhecitatingly

RECONNERD HIM

as the man that desired to reat a room in his house, who saked him for water Sunday aftermoon, stopped and talked with him, and finally left a bundle, wrapped in brown paper, temporarily in his keeping. His child also said he was the some man to whom he gave back the bundle while his tather was at dinner. Other gentlemen recognized him as being seen on the craser and around the store. He disclaimed knowing any of the gentlemen, asserting that they were all entire strangers. The accused is about five feet high, broad shouldered, stond built, full face, dark complexion, black, curly hair, black eyes and black side-whiskers. He gives a German accent to his words in speaking, and, although not talkative, still be keeps his sharp eyes moving, and notices all that transpires about him. From outward appearance, he shows evidence of being a quiet, deep and dangerous man. He evidently knows the business well, and the value of slience to a man occupying his situation. Reflecting on this robbery, and those of a similar kind that have occurred in sister cities, it is somewhat strange that this community has been free so long and escaped a visit from professional thieves, which might have been made ere this. During the past winter and spring the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittaburg, Cieveland, Indianapolis, Boston, New York, Turonto and Quebec have each been visited by professional thieves, and some of the largest slik and dry goods houses and jewelry stores in the se places paid dearly for the call they made, and the merchants been heavy sufferers. In almest every lestance the stores were broken into and daylight the following Mon-

Saturday night and daylight the following Monday morning. These hours seemed to have become a favorite time for the nefarious busines, and the manner in which the work was performed showed beyond dispute that it was cool and bold professionals. From information received by the authorities it was evident that the theleves atthat time operating in the West contemplated paying this city a visit. Major Richards determined to frustrate them and check any procedure of this nature in the bud. Detective McDevitt notified the leading dry-goods, sik and jewelry merchants, as it was against these houses they worked, of the situation of affairs and approaching danger, and put additional safeguards about their premises: at the same time every precaution would be taken by the authorities to protect their property. Mr. Perry, among others, was notified, and profited by the warning, but, time passing on and it appearing that the thleves had given the city the go-by, the same vigilance has not been observed lately as immediately succeeded the notice of danger. In all of the cities where important robberles of this kind occurred not a case can be mentioned in which all or any of the property has been so quickly recovered or the arrest of the guilty parties. For prompt and effective work the detectives of this city as ed entertain no fears of compelition from any source.

Mrv. M. Bozemon Smith's select school was closed yesterday, and the exercises, which took place in her school room, on L street, were of a very interesting character. The pupil's ages ranged gress made by these little ones in the various branches in which they were examined, viz: mental arithmetic, spelling and reading, and the manner in which the recitations were conducted, indicated a thoroughness in study and discipline. Mention must be made of the oral geography: the prempt replies of the pupils in this study proved conclusively that they understood the subject-matter thoroughly. The exercises were varied by singing and speaking: a dust, by Julia Wormley and Joseph Douglass called forth a leud encore from the sudience, and the delivery of the valedictory by Willis Johnson, a youth of eight years, would compare favorably with that of children of a larger growth. Among the visitors who were present and gave their hearty cooperation to an enterprise so landable were the Hon. Frederick Douglass, Mrs. Isaac Carey, Wm. H. Syphax, W. H. W. Wormley, Cornelius Clark, O. H. Douglass, Hugh H. Brown and grees made by these little ones in the various

## "THE MONETARY STANDARD."

An Examination of the "Standard of Values" and "Reciprocity of Commerce."

Washington, June 24, 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: A morning journal in swaddling clothes indulges to-day in an editorial on "The Monetary Standard," which is not only noticeable for its in trinsic demerits, but exemplary of the dangers which babbling but bold children will sometimes run. Judging by prior editorials in the same sheet, I infer that the infant borrowed the pen of some other "big boy" for this essay in political economy, thus recklesely hazarding two or more precious lives. The individual who in these times talks about a "monetary standard" must have been inclined to idiocy at birth, and have followed his proclivity with rare scrupulousness, or he must have conned some long-exploded hors-book of political economy. The "interior evidence" of the article in question indicates both the natural the article in question indicates out the institute proclivity and the self-gratulatory of some an-tique bigot of a political economist, for it lacks logical symmetry and bandles technical terms with a marvelous power of ignorance, and is as

"commerce is an exchange of values," and "is based upon perfect reciprocity and justice," which fact elucidates, I suppose, how, for example, all Europe obtained its enormous wealth in its trade for the last four hundred years with India; that is, it gave India as much as it received from her, and built up empires out of "the profits." Again: "A way back in ante-historic times somebody con "Away back in ante-historic times somebody conceived the idea of money," says the crudite article. Without stopping to inquire how anybody can conceive "an idea" of what has no existence—for the language i babes is hardly a fit subject for criticism—we may be permitted, I suppose, to inquire of the article-maker if he knows what he attests to be the truth, for if he does his researches are truly valuable, especially as no one else knows so much, and particularly because in a prior sentence he asserts that "commerce, in its elementary singes, was a mere barter," (before the invention of money, of course.) Now, if he knows that, too, he must have historic data for it, it is fair to infer; and one is provoked to inquire how much further back than the "elementary stages" this pellitico-conomic chemist carries his analyses.

But the general scholarship and profundity of the article are scarcely worthy of further comment. Its writer or writers—for I suspect it to be the joint work of many teeming minds, for it is not to be presumed that one "tribune of the people" could, unassisted, have evolved so much light from the deep caverns of his brain—scens to have no more respect for "consistency" in argumentation than modesty in declaration, and indeed he seems to have no understanding of the difference between a proposition and the proof of it. We find that a "representative value" is "real value," and that certain things possess a "real, intrinsic value," and that without a real value "the representative value (of a thing) is no value;" which is the article's circumiocutory way of telling us that it means by "representative" in this cace what it would have us understand by "intrinsic." Well, let us see. Gold and silver have intrinsic value, and one of, naturally represent money. But does the intrinsic value of a certain plee of metal naturally "represent" a bushel of potatoes to-day, what's the trouble, "in the nature of things," that it didn't do so yearday, and will to-morrow "represent" only half a bushel? We have bee ceived the idea of money," says the crudite arti-

succuations. What does no mean, then, by claiming them as monetary standards?

A "fluctuating" yardstick or pound weight could hardly be considered even by tyros in financial philosophy as "standards" of lineal measurement or measures of gravity. But, notwith standing the article-maker's admission that the

MILWAUREE, June 28.—The population of this city, according to the State census just completed, is 101,049.

city, according to the State census just completed, is 101,049.

Little Rock, Ask, June 28.—One man and five women, all colored, while rowing in a skiff on Heil's lake, near this city, his swening, were drowned by the capsting of their boat.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 28.—The Arrin double life saving boat had a thorough trial this morning through the breakers, with a strong wind and heavy sea, and proved that the boat is all that it has been represented.

Buspato, June 28.—The grain showelers are on a strike against steam showels. Their proceedings are orderly, but they are determined to resist the attempt to depreciate the value of their services. Consequently the grain business is at a stand still.

New York, June 28.—Seven persons were poisoned to night by eating pickles which were subsequently found to contain copperas. Anti-dotes were administered, and all will recover except one, Daniel Maione, who lies in a critical conditios.

Darraott, June 28.—The damages by last

condition. Daniel Maione, who lies in a critical condition.

Derenoit, June 28.—The damages by last night's terms of loot up as follows: Two killed—both children; three persons dangerously hart, and twelve others severely. Twenty-three houses were demolished and many others more or less damaged.

PRILADRIFHIA, June 28.—Late ta-night this city was visited by a very beavy storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Montgomery and adjoining counties were visited by severe storms, doing considerable damage. Several persons are reported to have been gifled by lightning.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs to that journal on May 4: "Another successful swindle has just been perpetrated in Parls. A few days ago a gestleman of ir-reproachable appearance presented himself to Messra. Arthur, the well-known exchange agents. He requested them to change a circular note of a London banker, and produced at the same time the usual letter of recommendation in the name of Mr. James Graham, whose signature was ap-pended in the corner. The applicant was asked to sign his name, which he did at once, and his pended in the corner. The applicant was asked to sign his name, which he did at once, and his signature corresponded exactly with that on the letter. He was, moreover, insurited on the books of the Grand hotel, so the note was cashed with no objection on the part of the exchange agents, who transmitted it to London in due form. In a day or two, however, they received notice that the real Mr. James Graham had been robbed of his circular notes and letter of credit, and that, consequently, the person who appeared at Messra. Arthurs' was a swindler. Subsequent inquiries have elicited the fact that this enterprising gentleman had extended his favors to many other banking houses in Paris, and of course, with the same unsatisfactory results for them. There can be no doubt that circular notes are an immease convenience to travelers on the Continent en account of the readiness with which they can be cashed; but it should be remembered that they offer equal facilities to an adroit thief, and too much care cannot be taken by the holders to keep them scurely locked up. Morsover, it seems especially hard the exchange agents should be made the victims of any cariossness on the part of travelers, for circular notes, being cashed at sight, are not in the category of checks, and years scarcely equivalent to Bank of England notes. It need scarcely be added that the pseudo Mr. James Graham has departed without leaving his address; but, perhaps the appearance of these lines may prevent others from failing victims to his gentlemanly appearance and clever panmanship."

Joseph Curry, who says he is Christ, and notlong ago was driven out of Georgia for forming a
free-love colony, has started a new religious society in Springfield, Mass. A negross is now
shipped by him and his few followers as Queen
of Earth and Heaven. He and this woman now
repressent themselves as fasting forty days and
forty nights, and they have nearly scarved themselves in a rigorous observance of the rite. They
are terribly emaclated, and so weak they can
hardly walk. Ourry says that at the end of the
orty days they will be transported to heaven in
a chariet of fire.

At the Bunker Will meanment celebration the
crowd pressed upon the platform for the speaker

AT THE Bunker Mill monument colebration the crowd pressed upon the platform for the speaker and distinguished guests and were in danger of breaking it down. The chairman's entreaties to the crowd to fall back being unbreded, he appealed to Mr. Webster, who arose and said, "Gentlemen, you must fall back." "We cannot," was the reply, "it is impossible; the crowd behind is pushing us forward." Webster said, "Gentlemen, nothing is impossible on Bunker Hill; you must fall back." The crowd fell back.

by each time steer may smart mersaden of Nebraska, to a stranger. "Well, I woast thought it ud be cumin'te see the prairie on fire, and after l'd run soven miles I clum up the tree quicker'n z with, and \$ ald 'he two bours combing the cinders out o' my hair with my smarrs."